a descriptive piece, "A Hunting Scene"; a

selection, "Maritana"; a bagpipe march,

"Garryowen"; a waltz song, "Peggy Brady" a selection, "Bohemian Girl," and a march

God Save Ireland," "the whole to con-

Although the Ninth ward has lost none of

its distinctive American character, the an-

tipathies which formerly made it a noted

constituency in opposition to foreign ways

open air audiences is shown in the selec

tions made by Prof. BEGGS, for, with the

exception of "The Star Spangled Banner"

and "Home, Sweet Home," the whole pro-

purpose is to discourage the building of

mere racing machines with abnormal over-

Club is on the way toward accomplishment.

Some new yachts have been built espe-

plans. This is due in part to the new rating

formula now used by all the clubs on the

Atlantic seaboard. This formula of meas-

urement puts a premium on displacement

so that it is no longer profitable to design

yachts with under bodies pared down to

The entire movement in vacht racing

just now seems to be toward the evolution

of good cruising vessels differing in every

essential of design from the racing machines

which have been the outcome of the condi-

tions governing the struggles for the Amer-

ica's Cup, and this movement is undoubt-

edly a fruit of the revived interest in ocean

racing. It is to be hoped that it will eventu-

back to them genuine seagoing cruisers,

for these were manifestly in the mind of the

donors of the trophy when they stipulated

that a challenger must cross the sea on her

ODESSA.

The Incident Has No Parallel in the His

tory of Revolutions.

nothing like the story of the Kniaz Potemkin, as told in this morning's Sun, in history, not

ven the famous mutiny of the British fleet

off the Nore in the beginning of the last cen-

tury, when it held the British Government

matic incident in a situation covering a wider

field of action than in any previous revolution

of historical times, and reveals a depth of danger for the Russian autocracy and bureau-

cracy hitherto undreamed of. It may prove

have yet to see whether the rest of the Black

Sea fleet is sufficiently infected with the spirit

of revolt to make common cause with the

remain true to the Emperor; but it is only the

natural outcome of the unending corruption

of the Russian administration carried on at the

pacity of taxpayers or as soldiers or sailors.

The discipline and organization that ap

pear to have prevailed on board the Rus

sian battleship after the crew had wreaked

their vengeance on its officers are evidence

that there must be among them some men of

NEW YORK, June 29.

INotice to the Jokesmiths.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like

through your paper to call the attention of the joke writers' union to the fact that when the "other half" says "youse" it is always addressing more

than one person. Maggie never says: "Jim, have youse got any chewin' gum about youse?" The word is always dual or plural, never singular.

It corresponds to the "you all" of the South and the

The corresponds to the you and of the south and the you was of Indiana county, Pa., and other sections. It should be spelled "yous." not "youse." When "you" took the place of "thou" in our language some folks felt the need of a new plural. The casiest way to get one was to tack an s to the new singular.

JAMES C. HICKEY.

Bobby Jones Hard to Beat.

From the Dumas News.

It is said that Bobby Jones is the only lady's man

in town. He took three different girls buggy riding in one day. Who can beat that?

Lucky.

Knicker-Jones calls himself a veteran of the

Bocker-Yes; he is a survivor of the last Fourth

mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkin, or will

only a flash in the pan at the worst,

and all London in terror. It is the most dra-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is

ally affect the America's Cup races and bring

naster, with "Home, Sweet Home."

entertainment.

equipment.

almost nothing.

own bottom.



FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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Mr. Metcalf and Chinese Exclusion.

The current reports of strained relations between the President and Secretary METCALF, arising from a difference of opinion concerning the proper way to execute the Chinese Exclusion law, deserve no credit whatsoever. They are intrinsically absurd.

It is true that Mr. METCALF is a Californian, but he does not hail from the Sand Lots. It is possible that he regards the act in question as an expedient legislative measure; it is certain that he recognizes the duty of the Executive to enforce the law; but he is no demagogue, anxious to win the approval of labor" by a rigor of enforcement which inflicts unnecessary hardships on desirable Chinese visitors to the United States. He has the same reasons as President ROOSEVELT for wishing that the law shall be administered in a manner befitting a highly civilized occidental Government which is a good friend of China.

The story of friction between the President and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor over this question rests on assumptions which are nonsense.

Lawyers in the State Department.

With the departure of Mr. CHOATE from the American Embassy at London and of Mr. TAFT from the Department of State on his excursion into the Far East will come to an end, for the present at least, a participation in the conduct of our foreign affairs by men who have been eminent at the bar or on the bench.

Perhaps a profound acquaintance with the legal relation of the three great branches of the Federal Government as expounded in the courts and Congress, and with the law of nations, which the Constitution has made a part of itself, is not essential for a diplomatic agent, but such knowledge is needed in the Department of State, and in abundance.

It may be that when Congress has reassembled the Foreign Affairs committee in each house will think it worth while to make serious inquiry whether or not the State Department does not now need strengthening in all its bureaus by new appointments and increased salaries sufficient to secure competent service in that great department.

The Mutiny on Russian Warships.

The startling news that the Kniaz day at Odessa in the hands of mutineers confirmed the report, for some the remnant of Russia's naval force. The fact that the other day at Lodz the officers of a regiment refused to fire underwriting. upon defenseless people indicates that the spirit of insurrection is spreading whether the infection can be checked for a while. The Black Sea squadron under Vice-Admiral KRUGER, which left Sebastopol on Tuesday, should have arrived at Odessa on Wednesday night. and should it recapture the insurgent battleship the St. Petersburg reactionists will feel that they have secured a temporary reprieve. It may be, howrise against their officers, and in that event what looks like a revolt may prove the beginning of a revolution.

It is true that even if the whole of gain possession of all the Russian unfortified towns on the Black Sea it could exercise no direct and decisive influence tocracy. Those towns lie at the extremity of the empire; they do not constitute the main resources, much less vital organs, of the State. The revolt of the Brazilian navy against the republican government which had dethroned Dom Pedro II. was formidable because it menaced the Brazilian capital, Rio de Janeiro. The possession of the Chilean navy in 1891 by the revolutionists turned the scale against President BALMACEDA, nished the sinews of war. Relatively insignificant is the material help which the Black Sea fleet could give to a national uprising.

It would not be easy, nevertheless.

to overrate the moral effect of a widespread mutiny in the only part of Russia's disposal of the insurgent warships con- ladle is mightier than the pen. siderable quantities of arms and ammuterior; many of the troops stationed in toward the policyholders. Superintendprevailed upon to join the revolution, and the contagion of example might engaged in mobilizing, be likely to bebered that in Moscow, the true capital rent of public feeling has been setting strongly for months against the autocracy, and the soldiers quartered there must by this time be permeated to a certain extent with the same sentiment. Such garrisons as are still left in Poland. even could they be relied upon, could not with safety be transferred to scenes

trust the temper of the soldiers in Manchuria, who are said to be exasperated by the hardships and privations to which they have been subjected through the medical departments. The whole situa- upstairs room in a dingy railway station, tion may well seem ominous. The danger | and he gave him to the marble corridors is that revolt, once started, will spread like wildfire from barrack to barrack.

The Czar's advisers are, of course, familiar with the sinister part which military discontent has played in the history of the Romanoff dynasty. PETER the Great himself had trouble with the Streltsi, who formed the standing army of the time, and who revolted in favor of his half-sister, SOPHIA. It was a military uprising which in 1741 placed ELIZABETH, the daughter of PETER I., on the throne in place of IVAN. It was by the mutiny of certain regiments that her nephew and successor, PETER III., was deposed. It was through disaffection in the army that the conspirators against PAUL I. were able to put an end to his reign and life. A large part of the troops were openly or secretly implicated in the Decembrist insurrection of 1825, which so nearly proved successful. From that time to this it has been recognized by Russian espirants for liberty that the aid of soldiers was indispensable for the overthrow of the autocracy, and incessant efforts have been made to gain adherents among the non-commissioned

officers and the rank and file. Under all the circumstances, we can understand why the news received from Odessa excited more consternation in official circles at St. Petersburg than the defeat of KUROPATKIN or the destruction of ROJESTVENSKY'S fleet. It is significant that the newspapers are forbidden by the censorship to so much as mention the mutiny. Even under a despotism, however, there are many ways of communicating interesting tidings, and in many a café on Wednesday evening Liberals were asking one another whether the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkin were not the beginning of the end.

Who Is the Man?

Somewhere on earth there is an engineer chosen by Destiny as the future wearer of the highest honor that can come to one of his profession.

Fame has no reward equal to that which awaits the man who shall build on the best possible plan in the least posmerce.

manifestly, is not JOHN FINDLEY WAL-LACE

Nor is the name necessarily that of the next engineer who shall enjoy, by the prime vigor." President's appointment, the boundless opportunity for distinction which Mr. WALLACE has possessed and relinquished.

Treasure Trove.

Mr. JAMES HAZEN HYDE'S defense of his father, the original Mr. HYDE of the Equitable, is spirited. It commands respect for its plety. But why has young Potemkin, Russia's most powerful battle- Mr. Hype overlooked one of the most mitigated curse," and "the spirit which ship in the Black Sea, together with one | notable services which the original Mr. | puts so excessive a value upon his work or more torpedo boats, lay on Wednes- HYDE ever rendered to the society and

We mean, of course, the remarkable time current, that disaffection pervades | discovery, by that acute and farseeing insurance intellect, of the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW's genius for harmonious

was it thirty years ago that Mr. HENRY to the army also. We shall soon know B. Hype found Mr. Depew in the semiobscurity of the Vanderbilt terminal. modestly occupied in promoting human happiness by issuing to worthy persons free transportation to Niagara Falls and back? The exact date is not at hand. Let us say that it was about a quarter of a century ago that the original Mr. HYDE discovered in Mr. DEPEW qualities which he felt were never intended by Divine ever, that the crews of other vessels will Providence to be monopolized by any mere scenic route. He accordingly beckoned, and Mr. DEPEW came.

Well organized and replete with special talent of various descriptions as was KRUGER'S squadron should mutiny and the Equitable society at that time, it under it? was sadly deficient in the Dickens element, the Christmas carol spirit, the Cheeryble Brothers sentiment. Alon the fortunes of the Romanoff au- though the current finances of the business and the accumulated funds of the policyholders were being looked after even then with exceptional zeal, there was nobody in the establishment who seemed specially qualified to impart to it the true tone of Gop bless us every one! The original Mr. HYDE accordingly took Mr. DEPEW in, and we feel ourselves warranted in saying that Mr. DEPEW has never regretted it.

Everybody knows now how successbecause it enabled them to acquire the fully Mr. DEPEW has devoted himself nitrate deposits of Tarapaca, which fur- to that department of the fine art of underwriting which consists of maintaining an atmosphere of unfeigned cheerfulness in the home office, of preserving harmony in the board room to the full extent permitted by circumstances, and, last but not least, of seeing to it that the higher officials are not underpaid. In navy which retains some measure of these and similar works of benevolence efficiency. From the seaports at the Mr. DEPEW has indeed proved that the

His own reward? Chiefly, we suppose, nition could be despatched to the in- the consciousness of duty done-duty neighboring towns would doubtless be ent HENDRICKS'S exhibit of Mr. DEPEW'S revenue from the Equitable Life goes back only to 1900. During the period spread swiftly to the larger garrisons. shown he has drawn apittance of \$120,000. Especially would the reservists, whom But even if we assume that this almost the St. Petersburg Government is now nominal consideration of \$20,000 a year was established by the original Mr. HYDE come infected. It should be remem- at the time when he induced Mr. DEPEW to divert to the life insurance business of Russia in the eyes of patriots, the cur- part of the gifts which he had been lavishing upon the wittiest and most eloquent railroad in America, it appears that in twenty-five or thirty years he cannot have profited pecuniarily to the amount of more than half a million or six hundred

thousand of the policyholders' dollars. He has worked for love and for the memory of CHARLES DICKENS, not for of disturbance in Russia proper, The money, It is a notorious circumstance propriately begins with the Star Spangled et July,

same thing may be said of the troops in that during at least a part of the period the Caucasus and in Transcaucasia. No of his splendidly beneficent services to support can be looked for from the army the policyholders of the Equitable Mr. inder Lanievitch, so long as Oyama | Depew has eked out his income by less bars the way. It is questionable, more- congenial labors at his old desk in the over, whether it would be prudent to railroad office, such as signing free passes for destitute legislators.

Let the original Mr. Hyde's discovery of Mr. Depew's capacity for usefulness to the policyholders of the society be inefficiency of the commissariat and kept ever in mind. He found him in an of 120 Broadway. We are receiving by every mail letters from policyholders concerning Senator DEPEW and their debt of gratitude to him. We restrain our natural inclination to print these tributes, for fear they might make him vain and thus destroy his usefulness as an underwriter and his future value to some other company than the Equitable. The publication might also tend to extinguish the precious remnants of his sense of humor.

The distinguished underwriter is now open to an engagement elsewhere for the next quarter of a century.

The President on College Athletics. In the same direct and vigorous language with which the President set forth at the Harvard commencement the imperative need of fearless honesty and the finest honor in the business world, and the need of higher rewards to be conferred by society upon its teachers and men of thought, he declared the need of purity in college sport.

Discussion of the last named topic has swept in a wave over the country; and the discussion is not confined to collegians or those who are directly interested in college sport, but has been taken up by the general public. Such discussion is not the result of any one man's efforts toward either the creation of a sensation or the institution of reform; it is of spontaneous origin, the logical outcome of a diseased condition, nature seeking and finding its own cure. To draw together into one strong cord the loose strands of criticism, to define the symptoms, diagnose the case and prescribe the remedy no one perhaps is better qualified than the athletic Mr. ROOSEVELT.

Feeling "no sympathy whatever with the overwrought sentimentality which would keep a young man in cotton wool," the President despises the man who counts physical injury "as of serious consequence when balanced against the chance of showing that he possesses hardihood, physical address and courage." It is a novel and striking view that wanton brutality in college sport is an evil not so much because of the injury sible time the American canal at Panama. to one man's body as because of its deand open the same to the world's com- moralizing influence upon the other man's character-like the hazing prac-The name of this fortunate mortal, tises of days gone by, which hurt the sophomore more than the freshman. President ROOSEVELT is a worshiper of what Browning sang as "our manhood's

In view of these qualifications as a fair and unbiased critic, President ROOSEVELT'S remarks are worthy of emphatic repetition. "Professional sport is all right in its way," and the President boldly acknowledges his high esteem for many athletes whom he has personally known, good men and good citizens. "But the college undergraduate who becomes a semi-professional is an unas to produce this semi-professional is itself unhealthy.'

The President rightly objects to the system that develops a few competing and many "bleacher athletes," and sees no hope for purity in college athletics save in the development, or rather res-Was it twenty, was it twenty-five, or toration, of a right spirit among alumni and undergraduates.

All the colleges are wrong in their practise, as they are hypocritical in their professions; any college man will own it-shrug his shoulders, and ask: "Why shouldn't we do it, when every one else does?" The vital question is: Who will be first; who will dare make the change, and suffer for it? Neither the undergraduates nor the alumni have the actual authority to take definite action. The presidents and trustees of the universities have it, however.

Who among them will dare to be the first to raise openly the standard of reform, to call the others to assemble

The Harvard-Yalo Race for Millions. At Harvard on Wednesday Bishop LAWRENCE was able to announce the success of the committee of which he was the head in raising \$2,400,000 for the endowment of the university. At Yale on the same day President HADLEY could tell the graduates of an addition of \$2,000 .-000 to the university funds, one-half of the sum in a single gift. At both the subscriptions are by no means complete. so that the contribution of private individuals to the cause of higher education in the two leading universities made public on that one day amounts to close upon \$5,000,000.

The contribution is peculiar in that it was made largely by the graduates and the close friends of the two universities for the distinct purpose of enabling them to meet altered conditions that imperiled the efficiency of their teaching. It is peculiar, too, in having been collected in each case in a remarkably short

To the State endowed seats of learning in Europe, and particularly to old religious foundations like Oxford and Cambridge, that find no new benefactors to provide for increased and pressing needs, the American readiness to provide money for any demand that education may make must cause admiration and envy.

Commencement Day of 1905 made good beginning for both Harvard and

Perhaps the last ward of old New York to succumb to the pervading influence of cosmopolitanism is the Ninth, long known as "the native American" or "Know Nothing" ward. To-night at the recreation pier between Barrow and Christopher streets Prof. James Beggs's band will give, under the auspices of the city of New York, a "Night of Irish Music." The program ap-

COUNT LONYAY. Banner," followed by a march, "Tipperary";

a concert waltz, "Dear Erin"; an intermezzo, "A Bit " Blarney"; an overture, "Siege of Descent and Present Circumstances of Candidate for Norway's Crown. Rochelle"; a cornet solo, "Oh, Molly Bawn"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In connection with the announcement in THE SUN of June 27 that the Crown of Norway has been offered to Count Elemer Lonyay, son-in-law of the King of the Belgians, these facts about the Count and his wife, Princess Stephanie, may be of interest to your readers.

clude," in the language of the circus ring-The Lonyays belong to the oldest stock in Hungary, being the direct descendants of one of the Dukes who, with Arpad, conquered Hungary in the ninth century. They are therefore of a more ancient and glorious lineage than the princely families of Esterand people have so far passed away that hazy and Batthanyi and other Hungarian "An Irish Night" in music is a welcome noble families well known in this country.

The high position they occupied in the land in its earliest period can be judged by the fact Ireland is a land of songs rather than of that in the eleventh century one of their anconcert music and noted composers, but cestors married Sofia, the sister of King St. the extent to which Irish music adapts Ladislaus, and later in the thirteenth century itself to the requirements of a band for another noble scion of the House of Lonyay married Elizabeth, a cousin of Andreas II. the famous Hungarian King who granted the Golden Bull or a Constitution to Hungary in the year 1222 after his return from the Holy War, where he was the chosen leader of the gram is as Irish as Cork and as suggestive Crusaders. At a later period in the history of the country one of the Lonyays was apof melody as any brook which ripples from hillside to lake in the land of shamrock and pointed to the high post of Palatine of Hungary and Viceroy of Slavonia and Croatia. The family were granted numerous villages and vast domains by King Bela IV. in 1245, and Five small yachts, each measuring not

subsequent rulers have shown them like more than forty feet over all, started yesterfavor and bestowed upon them special rights day from this port to race to Hampton Roads. The contest is for a valuable prize and privileges almost equivalent to royal rights. In those distant days they organized offered by the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and the a legion of soldiers at their own expense and conditions are intended to encourage the development of a sound type of seagoing ject to their own will and pleasure only, and vacht. Each vessel must carry a crew of the decision rested also with them whether five, all amateurs, and a complete cruising the King's cause was deserving of their sup-They, however, never abused this privi-The limitation of the size to forty feet lege, for they have furnished the stanchest supporters of the throne and Fatherland from over all without consideration of water line ength is one highly to be commended. Its those times to the present day.

The Lonyays especially distinguished them-selves at the time of the Turkish invasion of Hungary, when their ancestors, the Bathorys, hangs forward and aft. No freak yachts of Wesselenyis and Kemenys, who were ruling any sort are desired in this contest, and already the purpose of the Brooklyn Yacht main pillars of the Hungarian Crown and were territory than the German ruling princes of cially for this race, and they are substantial They were also related by blood and marcruisers with big bodies and moderate sail

riage with the Rhedeys, the maternal ancestors of the late Duke of Teck, and thus both the Princess Stephanie, who is through her father cousin to King Edward, and her hus-band are nearly related to the English royal

father cousin to King Edward, and her husband are nearly related to the English royal family.

Faithful as the Lonyays always were to their King, the Fatherland was always considered by them first; thus the grandfather of the present Count was a personal friend and stanch supporter of Louis Kossuth and one of the prime instigators of the Hungarian National War of Independence in the year 1848. More recently an uncle of Count Elemer Lonyay, in his capacity of Prime Minister, rendered the greatest services to his country, and Count Elemer himself follows with keen interest the politics and welfare of Hungary, to which he is attached with filial love and devotion.

Princess Stephanie has always been the object of the highest esteem and veneration to all Austro-Hungarians, and in the days of her widowhood she commanded the sympathics of the entire civilized world.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that Count Lonyay and the Countess, Princess Stephanie, have decided to settle permanently in England. They have rented Adsdean, near Chichester, till the end of June, and at the expiration of their tenancy they mean to spend the rest of this summer in England, but they certainly will not desert Austria-Hungary.

Both the Count and the Princess have

Hungary.

Both the Count and the Princess have numerous friends in England. The Princess is very fond of the English and their ways and speaks the language fluently. Lately she has taken to motoring and is an expert driver.

and speaks the language fluenty. Lately she has taken to motoring and is an expert driver.

Adsdean is a beautiful residence, built in the old English style, surrounded by vast grounds and gardens and wooded lands, and commands lovely views of Chichester, Arundel and the Solent. It is an ideal spot for those fond of sport and country life, as are the Count and Princess. The residence itself is sumptuously fitted up with many artistic objects of Hungarian origin and interest, and a number of photographs, signed and unsigned, of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his family. It would seem, too, that the Princess, in spite of the too well known differences between her and her royal father, has lost none of her filial affection, for her boudoir is covered with portraits of her father and mother, and a variety of other mementos which would prove that she is still the devoted daughter of King Leopold and of the land of her birth, Belgium.

New York June 28. daughter of King Leopo her birth, Belgium. NEW YORE, June 28. JOHN SKOTTHY.

UNTIDY SPEECH.

The Droppin' of the "G" and the Lawre less " R."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the letters of your various correspondents upon "Untidy Speech." respondents upon "Unitaly Speech."
In regard to that particular form of "untidiness" which consists in adding the sound of the letter "r" to such words as "law," "Minnesota." "Utica." and pronouncing them "lawr." "Minnesotar." "Uticar." my own experience has been that this that there must be among them some men of educated capacity. It has long been the custom of the Russian Government to condemn men of education who have manifested liberal tendencies to forced service in the army and navy in the lowest ranks; and it is just possible that there are some such on the Kniaz Potemkin. Should, however, the rest of the fleet remain loyal to the Government, it is only a question of a short time before the mutineers must surrender or run their ship ashore somewhere and try to effect their escape, perhaps in Bulgarian or Rumanian territory, refuse in Turkey being practically out of the question. But if the rest of the fleet joins them, a pew situation arises, and the possibility of the squadron becoming a kind of base for an insurrection in the Caucasus or in the south of Russia itself is a contingency to be anticipated. fault is especially common among New Englanders Perhaps this may account for its prevalence in Brooklyn, a large proportion of whose population has been drawn from New England. I have sometimes wondered whether this pronunciation was not common in that part of old England from which the Puritan fathers originally came, as the Quake fathers who followed William Penn to Pennsylvania, and who came, I think, from a different part of England, do not seem to have had this parti possibility of the squadron becoming a kind of base for an insurrection in the Caucasus or in the south of Russia itself is a contingency to be anticipated.

In connection with this last manifestation of the revolutionary spirit in the Russian navy is the account that is given in a French paper of three weeks ago by a Japanese writer of the way in which the Japanese Government has organized a regular system of instruction among the seventy thousand Russian prisoners now scattered throughout Japan. A complete census of the prisoners was first taken, the Russians. Poles and Jews being separated, then the illiterate, mostly Russians, were formed into classes which were placed under teachers selected from the best educated among the prisoners, with Japanese supervisors. Those able to read and write their language fluently were organized for higher education, the Russian and Polish languages being the ones employed. The result is said to have been successful beyond the expectation of those who projected the idea. In a few months the illiterate were able to read and write with facility and, with few exceptions, asked to be admitted to the higher classes. The zeal of the students was further stimulated by various indulgences, such as visits into the towns and greater freedom in quarters. Books and newspapers are furnished liberally, and with singular originality, plays are given in the prison camps in which the leading idea is patriotism. In this way the demoralization that too frequently is the result of enforced idleness among prisoners of war is warded off, and, as the Japanese writer describes it. Japan is contributing to the civilization of the Muscovite empire. Among the Russian prisoners it is said to have become a standing joke that in order to be taught their own language they have had to come all the way to Japan.

It would be easy to speculate on what will be the effect of this work of the Japanese among the Russian prisoners when the war if it can handle the social disturbances at home and suppress such mi form of "untidiness" of speech, though they had Even a poet like Mr. Whittier (and poets are supposed to be unusually sensitive to sound variations) could not overcome this early habit, as is

"And autumn's rainbow tinted banner Hang lightly o'er the Susquehanna." The poet invariably pronounced this name "Susquehanner." My father, who was a lover of poetry, told me that he once called Mr. Whittier's attention to the defective rime in this couplet, which marred. according to my father's notions, an otherwise fine poem. But, as your Western correspondent noted in his letter of June 14, people who have this

shown by the following couplet in his poem en

titled "The Merrimac":

habit of speech do not seem to be conscious of it Mr. Whittler told my father that he thought the rime was all right, that "Susquehanner" rimed with banner (as it certainly does), and that he did not see why he should alter it. And I notice that in a late edition of his poems, published in 1894, the rime (if rime it can be called) is still there. PHILADELPHIA, June 28. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been uch interested in the comments of "English Lad" and others regardin' the droppin' of the final "g."
Permit me to say that the prettiest girl that ever
lived in Zanesville, Ohio, a holder of a degree from Smith and another from Bryn Mawr in advanced

chemistry, the mother of two little maids, and an expert in embroiderin altar cloths for Trinity, calls promptly at 7:15 o'clock each mornin' except Sunday: "Breakfast's ready, dear, ain't you erer Philologically, I doubt if this is much of an argument, but, takin' it by and large. I am tempted to exclaim, as did Artemus Ward upon one occasion "Methinks we had him there!" OSSININ', N. Y., June 28.

" Hypocritical Amateurism." To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I desire to thank you for the editorial in The Sun of this morning entitled "Hypocritical Amateurism." The suggestion of an athletic congress, which should consider the best method of dealing with the abuses described by the title of your article is in every sense admirable. Keep up the good work. Every article of this sort is a substantial contribution toward the improvement of the ethics of college athletics and the upbuilding of the right sort of character among educated young Americans.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

cans. President New York Athletic Club. Maine's Largest Town.

From the Kennebec Journal.

It surprises most Maine people to learn that Maine's largest city is located in Massachusetts, and yet this condition of things is figured out by the promoters of the new State of Maine Club, which

is making such a prosperous beginning in Boston They say that in what is known as Greater Boston there are now living over 50,000 natives of Maine while, according to the last census, Portland, which most of us have regarded as the largest Maine city has only \$5,000 natives of Maine. Of course, figdres cannot lie, and still it will not come easy to to speak of Boston as the largest Maine city.

The Ladle. Knicker-I understand that director believed in hitching his wagon to a star.

She'll Be in Her Pew at the Disciples'

Church Next Sunday, She Says. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, who was voted out of the First Church of the Disciples of Christ on Wednesday night, sat in the drawing room of her old fashioned home at 5-East Twelfth street yesterday afternoon, talking it over with several pleasant old ladies who wore dove colored silks and ancient yellow lace at their necks and wrists. Many of them went to see her yesterday

"Never, my dear," said she to one of the sympathizers, "never will I submit to the action of those people. Elizabeth Grannis is not so young as she used to be, but there are mighty few people that can walk on her. Next Sunday morning, bright and early, I will be in my old pew at the church, and I'd like to see anybody

just to say that the action of the congre-

gation was a shame.

bright and early, I will be in my old pew at the church, and I'd like to see anybody stop me."

"But, Elizabeth, dear. aren't you afraid they will do something?"

"Not a bit of it," said Mrs. Grannis, firmly.

"I'd like to know who has a better right in that church. Haven't I paid my \$20 dues every year for forty-five years, long and long before some of these new people—understand, I am not mentioning any names, nor will I speak ill of a single soul—were heard of. When this person? What is his name? Oh; yes, Benjamin Q. Denham, came to the church as pastor I refused to pay, and I haven't paid a cent since he has been in the pulpit. And I have my reasons, though I wouldn't say a word about him.

"You see," she went on; "since this man Denham became pastor of the church the old members, the solid strength of the church, have dropped away. They had their reasons. They know what I know. So when they had the meeting Wednesday night the people there were young, mostly young women that I didn't recognize at all, and they flocked around this man Denham, and patted him on the back and turned up their noses at me. Much I cared. The meeting was packed, that was the size of it."

neeting was packed, that was the size of

The visitors departed with a soft rustling of skirts after they drank their tea.

"We will all be at church next Sunday,

Elizabeth, dear," said they.

The Rev. Benjamin Q. Denham and his following have no comment to make on the action of the congregation in regard to Mrs. Grannis.
"The vote of 141 to 5 speaks for itself,"

they said. CONVOCATION OF EDUCATORS.

E. J. James on Education as Applied to Commercial and Industrial Development. ALRANY June 29 .- About 400 prominent educators are attending the forty-third annual convocation of the University of

the State of New York, which is being held at the Capitol. The general theme of the convocation is education as applied to the industrial and commercial development of the country. This theme was outlined by President

Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, who addressed the convocation this morning. He made a plea for general technical instruction in every department of education. He asserted that the evils existing in the commercial and industrial interests of the country were due to a lack of proper industrial education. He cited the trust evil and the situation that has developed in the Equitable Life Assurance Society as concrete examples to prove the necessity of training men properly for their future lifework. He said that if a boy was to spend a certain number of years in school or in college a fixed part of that time should be devoted to subjects which he could apply in his lifework.

be devoted to subjects which he could apply in his lifework.

As an illustration of the lack of proper management in some of the large railroad corporations, Mr. James related an incident of which he had personal knowledge. The University of Chicago a few years ago purchased new boilers in Pittsburg and they were sent from that city in two freight cars. The freight cars became lost and the entire force of the road spent three months in trying to locate them. At length they were accidentally discovered by a boy in the Chicago freight yards. He said that this demonstrated that some man in authority was lacking in proper education for his work.

President Charles D. McIver of the State Normal and Industrial College of Greens-boro, N. C., delivered an address on "The Teacher and the Business Man." His address was a plea to teachers to throw off the life of a recluse, to mingle with business interests and to exercise the same practica influence for good as do members of the clerical profession.

The discussion was led by Cheeseman A. Herrick, director of the School of Commerce of Philadelphia.

JUROR KEEPS PLAYING MARKET Question Raised If Murder Case Could Be Appealed on That.

Barton S. Castles, a broker, continued vesterday to play the cotton market from the jury box at the trial of Emma Nash, a negress, for murder, before Judge Foster in General Sessions. Mr. Castles said he didn't lose any money on the day, but he wasn't as lucky as he had been on Wednes-

day.

All messages sent to Castles are first read by Judge Foster. It was suggested to the Judge that he might follow Castles's tips, but the Judge remarked that that might be considered breaking a confidence. Criminal lawyers seem to think that if the Nash woman is convicted she will have a good ground for an appeal. have a good ground for an appeal. Judge Foster said that there wasn't anything improper in letting Castles play the market so long as it didn't interfere with his duties

Watch From the President for Skipper

Durte. When Capt. James Durie of the British steamship Lillie, of the Donald line, came into port from the West Indies yesterday he found awaiting him at the British Con sulate a gift from the President of the United suiate a gitt from the President of the United in recognition of Capt. Durie's humanity in saving the captain and crew of the American schooner Ida C. Southard, abandoned at sea, Feb. 9, 1905. It was a fine watch, with the United States coat-of-arms engraved on the case; a chain like a chain cable and a buttonhole anchor fashioned into a tiny belaying pin. There was also an inscription explaining the gift.

City Club Would Have No More Overhead

The City Club has written to the Board of Estimate urging upon that body, now that the franchise granting power is vested in it, that it should grant no new franchises to existing railroad companies which do not provide adequate transfer facilities. The board is also appealed to not to grant franchises for overhead trolley wires in any part of the city, to make the basis of any part of the city, to make the basis of compensation a percentage of gross re-celpts and to provide that franchises shall be subject to forfeiture upon failure to comply with all the provisions of the

Contractors Object to Wood Paving Specifications.

Borough President Ahearn will open bids to-morrow for the wood paving of the heavy traffic streets downtown. In a circular letter issued yesterday by some contractors who are dissatisfied with the specifications it is stated that these have been so drawn that only the United States Wood Preserving Company can compete. Mr. Aheam says that that is nonsense, and that he already has four bids.

Gebhard Estate to Wife and Daughter. William Gebhard, who died in Paris on May 24, left a will, filed for probate yesterday, dividing his large estate between his wife, Mrs. Cora Gebhard, and his daughter, Eva. The will was executed on May 8, sixteen days before his death.

OUST MRS. GRANNIS? NEVER. OFFER ANOTHER DUNLAP WILL. This One Is Dated and Does Not Leave All

to Mr. Fales.

Another will of Samuel Fales Dunlap, who died on March 31, at his home, 18 West Twenty-second street, was filed for probate yesterday. About a month ago the first will was filed, but it was undated, and a contest has been begun over its provisions. Yesterday's will was executed on Jan. 2, 1903. The undated will left everything to a cousin of the testator, Haliburton Fales, a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Union Club. The real estate alone

held by Mr. Dunlap in Boston, Salem and New York is said to be worth considerably more than a million dollars. W. Haliburton, Samuel W. and Joseph Bridgham, three first cousins, promptly opposed this will, alleging on information and belief that their uncle had never signed the will, and that if he had his signature was procured by undue influence on the part of Haliburton Fales, who lives at 105 East

Seventy-second street, and that Dunlap The will filed yesterday is entirely at

The will filed yesterday is entirely at variance with that first filed, and leaves to Haliburton Fales only the residuary estate, naming him also as executor. By it 100 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway stock are left to Mrs. Rose A. Ealden. The property at 81 and 83 Franklin street, Boston, is divided equally among the three Bridgham cousins, and several small personal bequests are made. Samuel Dunlap was over 80 years old at the time of his death and was a notable character among clubmen of a past day. He had lived alone for the last few years, and in October last he applied to the police for in October last he applied to the police for protection from a former housekeeper, whom he had discharged. The housekeeper declared that she was only seeking entry to the Twenty-second street house to recover her effects, and she was discharged. It is said that some interesting charged. It is said that some interesting developments will occur at the argument

before the Surrogate.

The will first produced is supposed to have been executed in October, 1904.

The new will was filed by Stanley W. Dexter, counsel for Fales, who had had the will in his possession. Both wills will be con-tested. Dr. Edward P. Fowler, who was Dunlap's physician, will be examined or July 5.

KANG SEES THE MAYOR.

They Swap Courtesies via an Interpreter -Entertainments Begin Next Week.

Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer, who is in this country on a sort of tour of inspection, called on Mayor McClellan yesterday morning. Homer Lea was with him, as was also his Chinese secretary and interpreter, Mr. Chew Kop Heon.

Mayor McClellan speaks Chinese with a slight New Jersey accent, and Kang Vit Wei's English is pretty much limited to smiles and handshaking, so the conversation between the Mayor and the Oriental statesman and reformer had to be a three cornered one. Kang Yu Wei said a great many handsome things about the United States and New York, and the Mayor gave him a letter which will throw open all the public institutions of the city to his in-spection whenever he chooses to take a look at them.

Inasmuch as Kang Yu Wei is going to remain in New York a fortnight, Mott street and the Chinese Reform Club decided to give him a good rest before putting him through a course of hospitalities and speech-

making.

The Chinese party remained in their apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria pretty closely all day yesterday, denying themselves to nearly all visitors who sent up cards.

The plans for next week's campaign of

study and festivity are not yet formulated, it was said at the Chinese Reform Club, 9 Mott street, yesterday, but it is expected that some sort of entertainment will be endered Kang Yu Wei on Monday next.

WHICH IS THE FUNNIER?

Post Prandial Contest at the Atlantic Yacht Club To-night.

There is to be a duel of wits at a mess dinner to be held to-night at the home of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Seagate when the question is to be finally settled whether the funnier after dinner speaker of the club. The combat is the outcome of the claims which the friends of the two men have made for the respective merits of Mr. Harvey and Mr. Early to the title of the champion post prandial burlesquer of the

Club.

The question is to be settled to-night by The question is to be settled to-night by referees, when the two are to have free play to inflict their humor on the guests at the dinner. Also there is money depending on the result. Daniel G. Reid, the commodore of the club, has bet \$1,000 with John L. Goulden that Harvey wins. Mr. Goulden taking the Early end of the bet. The referees are to be President Frederick E. Underwood of the Eric Railroad and Bartow S. Weeks, who defended Molineux in his first trial. Mr. Harvey is a well known clubman of this city and Mr. Early is an associate of Mr. Phipps, the steel man.

DR. HARPER TO BE HERE TO-DAY.

President of Chicago University to Continue Treatment for Cancer.

President William R. Harner of the University of Chicago will be in this city today to continue the treatment received from Dr. William James Morton of 19 East Twenty-eighth street. President Harper has been taking this fluorescent or radium treatment in order to decrease the cancerous growth with which he is afflicted. The fact that Dr. Harper comes again to this city for treatment is not due to any relapse or change for the worse in his con-dition, according to Dr. Morton On the contrary, he says that Dr. Harper is steadily

improving.

Dr. Harper said as he left Chicago that he would probably remain in this city only a week, but Dr. Morton says that he hopes to prevail upon the patient to remain here longer than that.

Want Help to Fight Hot Weather Ills. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has three methods of

mitigating suffering from extreme heat Bables and mothers to the number of 23,000 will be sent to Sea Breeze, and \$30,000 is still needed. In addition 250,000 baths will be given in two public hathhouses which pay their way in hot weather. The association also knows 700 homes that need help em-mediately said for which \$2,000 is wanted for July relief. Gifts should be sent to Robert Shaw Minturn, treasurer, 105 East

Prof. Knapp of Stevens Married. Miss Cora Emma Gordinier of 732 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, and Prof. Edwin Ros Knapp of Stevens Institute of Technology were married at the First Methodist Episco-pal Church in Washington street, Hoboken, on Wednesday, by the Rev. Charles L. Mead, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church of Newark. The bride was a teacher in the

Zinsser-Kunz.

Hoboken public schools.

PREESCHLL, N. Y., June 29 .- The wedding of Miss Ruby Handforth Kunz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Kunz, and Hans Zins-ser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. August Zinsser. all of Shrub Oak, took place at Wild Farms Mr. Kunz's summer home at Shrub Oak, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ceremony was performed in the presence of several hundred guests near a waterfall in a glen. There were two rings. The bride gave the groom one and he gave one to her. The best man was D. W. Mosenthal, the maid of honor Miss Bessie H. Kunz.

There were thirteen flower girls. All wore white dresses and carried baskets of daistes. An open air reception and wedding supper followed. Mrs. Theodore Roosevett sent A very handsome box of flowers. The bride father, George F. Kunz, is the well known gent expert in the firm of Tiffany & Co. Mr. Kunz's summer home at Shrub Oak,